THOUSANDS OF HOOSIERS ANXIOUS TO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY.

Congressmen Deluged with Applications for Postmasterships, Agencies and Consulships.

LOUD'S BILL IN THE HOUSE

IMPORTANT AMENDMENT TO THE POSTAL LAWS DEBATED.

Another Bid for Notoriety by Senator Allen-Pension Bill Passed Over the President's Veto.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- Every Indiana congressman is being deluged with applications for office, and if the flood keeps up many of them will have to hire additional storage room. It would seem that half the Republican voters in Indiana want to be postmasters or occupy some other governmental position. Indian agencies and special agencies of the various departments are in demand and every county in the State has at least a dozen or fifteen men who would like to serve their country in consular capacities. In addition to demands on congressmen for direct appointment in the government service, their indorsement for State offices is being numerously asked for. The anxiety of Indiana Republicans to get office appears to be on the increase rather than otherwise. Congressmen are not complaining about this, but they do express a mild desire that those who have their eyes on jobs would take the trouble to inquire when the incumbents' terms expire and put off making their active campaigns until, say, six months before they can hope to be appointed. Neglect to do this might result in applications being stored away and forgotten.

SEEKING MORE NOTORIETY. Senator Allen Wants the Election Investigated-Vetoed Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.-Rev. T. De Witt Talmage delivered the prayer at the opening of the Senate to-day. In the absence of the Vice President, Mr. Frye occupied the chair.

Mr. Hale reported the pension appropriation bill without amendments of any kind, and gave notice that he would call it up

to-morrow. The House concurrent resolution for a holiday adjournment from Dec. 22 to Jan. 5 was reported favorably and agreed to.

Mr. Morgan presented the credentials of Edmund Winston Pettus as a senator from Alabama for the term beginning March 4 next, to succeed Mr. Pugh.

Something of a stir was occasioned when Mr. Allen called up a resolution for a committee of nine senators "on the use of money in elections." The resolution directs the committee "shall thoroughly investigate the extent to which money, if any, was used in connection with the recent presidential election, either in promoting the nominations or influencing in any manner the choice of presidential electors, and to inquire whether any such expenditures were excessive, illegitimate, corrupt or unlawful, and especially to inquire and ascertain to what extent for such purposes the owners of silver mines, gold mines, the bankers, the manufacturers, the railroad or other corporations and millionaires of all classes made contributions and what contributions, if any, were made by persons and corporations residing abroad." The resolution further empowered the pro-posed committee to send for persons and papers, and directs a report by the first Monday of December, 1897. Mr. Allen made no remarks on the resolution, but sent to the clerk's desk and had read sevcharges of irregularities in connection with recent election. The resolution was then referred to the committee on contingent expenses, Mr. Allen remarking that he earnestly desired a speedy report back

Mr. Dingley came on the floor during the transaction of morning business and conferred for some time with Mr. Aldrich. The bill validating certain New Mexico bonds was taken up, the House amend-ments agreed to and the Senate amendments disagreed to, so that the bill now At the close of Mr. Morgan's speech (printed elsewhere) the Senate took up the bill pensioning Nancy Allabach, which had been vetoed by the President. Mr. Palmer, in charge of the bill, answered a suggestion of Mr. Cockrell that this was a move to override the President, that the duty of a senator was to act according to his infor-mation, despite the position of the Prest-dent. While he had the utmost respect for the President, he was not willing that a precedent should be established in which the President should prescribe the rate at which pensions should be established. Mr. Hutchins has placed Mr. John H. Mr. Montana, of the In Palmer thought the President had acted under a misapprehension in vetoing the bit; After a roll call to determine the presence quorum, which demonstrated that there were fifty-seven senators present, the vote was taken, resulting 41 yeas to 11 nays, after which the Chair announced that the bill was passed, note thstanding the President's objections. The negative votes were cast by Messrs, Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Chilton, Faulkner, Harris, Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Vest and Walth-On motion of Mr. Vest the Senate went into executive session, and soon after

IMPORTANT MEASURE.

Bill to Amend the Law Relating to

Second-Class Mail Matter. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- The House to day entered on the consideration of the Loud bill, to amend the law relating to the transmission of second-class mail matter. The bill has been widely discussed in the public press and has met with the most intense opposition from certain quarters. It denies right of serial novels to admission to the mails at the newspaper cent-per-pound rates, denies to newspapers the sample copy privilege prohibits the return of unsold publications at pound rates and makes some other changes in the present law designed to correct existing abuses, A change in the second-class mail matter law has been repeatedly urged by successive postmaster generals. It was estimated that the abuses of the law has cost the government \$240,000,000 in the last ten years. Mr. Loud, of California, the author of the measure, brought it forward to-day quite unexpectedly to a majority of the members of the House. The opposition, led by Mr. Quigg, of New York, inaugurated a filibuster, and attempted to prevent its consideration by adjourning, but the House stood by Mr. Loud on the two votes, defeating the opposition 134 to 102 and 141 to 83. The opposition, however, is opeful of defeating the measure when it is put on its final passage. Mr. Loud made an opening speech on the measure, during which he declared that the bill would save government \$20,000.000 annually. He also said that it had received the indorsement of the Newspaper Publishers' Association and was only opposed by those who participated in the bounty obtained under the present law. The exact status of the is questionable. To-morrow the appropriation bills will be brought forward to Before this bill was brought up the bill to reorganize the Atlantic & Pacific Rail-

road Company was called up and passed, with some amendments, after an hour's debate. The bill, as passed, gives to the purchasers under foreclosure sale all the rights of the old company under its gov-ernment charter, but it provides that it hall assume all the debts and obligations of the old company and that the lands un-earned July 6, 1886, along the then uncomleted portions of the road shall, as a conedent to reorganization, be relinquished in writing by the purchasers.

Mr. McRae attacked the bill on the ground that it did not sufficiently protect the interests of the government, the settlers and the creditors of the company, He proposed a substitute for it, which was defeated—70 to 163. Mr. McRae declared

that the history of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad showed it had violated its pledges and obligations and that therefore all the obligations the new corporation was to assume should be nominated in the bond. Several minor amendments were adopted, One item, offered by Mr. Mitchell, provided that the new corporation should assume all the legal obligations of the old company. Mr. Prince proposed an amendment pro-viding that as a condition precedent to the reorganization of the road the purchasers should in writing relinquish all claim to land granted by the government adjacent to those portions of the road uncompleted July 6, 1886. He explained that this amendment would simply forfeit to the government all unearned lands. Mr. Powers said that a suit was pending for the forfeiture of these lands and this amendment would be practically blackmail. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed without division. The House adjourned at 4:32 p. m.

Patents Granted Indianians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. - Patents have been granted to residents of Indiana as follows: S. K. Barrow, Lafayette, blcwer; A. L. Barnardin, Evansville, bottle stopper; W. R. Cunningham, Frankfort, tile-cutting machine: Thomas Duncan, Fort Wayne, water meter, electric-current meter, electric meter; Lorenzo D. Ennis, Lyons, welldrilling machine; Gustave Fensky, Chesterton, protector for railway defect cards; D. M. Forsythe, Franklin, ice creeper; Martha T. Hall, New Market, pattern on chart; Charles A. Langer, Fort Wayne, vegetablecutting and grating machine; Henry Mater, Lagro, fence post; James A. Mitchell, Warren, implement for plashing hedge; J. H. Morrison, Connersville, folding bed; E. R. Nablo, Fort Wayne, glove holder; J. Newton, Columbus, sash Icek; L. D. Railsack, Indianapolis, ice-cream freezer; F. I Rettig, North Manchester, igniter for gas engines; T. B. Siebert, North Indianapolis, wheel; James M. Van Meter, Cambridge City, vise; V. B. Willets, Indianapolis,

Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of November, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the exports of domestic merchandise during the month to have been \$107,840,877. as compared with \$85,152,500 for November, 1895. During the last eleven months the increase was about \$164,000,000. The imports of merchandise during November amounted to for the month amount to about \$13,000,000, and for the eleven months \$117,000,000. The exports of gold during November amounted to \$423,399, against \$14,059,497 for November, , and the imports, \$7,347,547, against \$591,309 for November, 1895. The exports of 411, against \$5,414,559 for the same month last year. The imports of silver during the month amounted to \$1,776,699 and for the corresponding month last year \$1,030,023.

Fighting Francis's Confirmation. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- The nomination

of Secretary Francis as head of the Interior Department was referred to the finance committee, in accordance with the custom of the Senate. Nominations of the President for Cabinet positions are usually confirmed very promptly. The nomination of Mr. Francis was sent to the Senate a week ago, and to-day was the first meeting of the finance committee since the nomination was referred to it. Secretary Francis will not be confirmed until after the senatorial election in Missouri. It is understood that Senator Vest, a member of the finance committee, suggested that the nomination go over until after the holidays. The opposition, if such it can be termed, can be traced to the recent election, in which Secretary Francis supported the gold Democratic candidates. Considerable feeling has been engendered, but it is not believed that the opposition will be carried so far as to prevent a confirmation.

In Justice to H. S. McFall. NEW YORK, Dec. 15 .- In the progress of its news transmission the Associated Press last Thursday carried on its wires a statement from the Postoffice Department at Washington that a "fraud order" had been issued by the postmaster general against H. S. McFall, of the firm of Lee Clark & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. Investigation of the facts demonstrate that the order was issued by the postoffice authorities owing to their having confused Mr. McFall with another man of similar name. The statement that Mr. McFall had been arrested and imprisoned was also a mistake on the part of the postoffice authorities. It is understood that the postmaster general, on the recommendation of the postoffice authorities at Buffalo, canceled the order at once. The Associated Press regrets the mistake re-ferred to should have resulted in the transmission by it of anything derogatory to Mr. McFall.

Barred from the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- The postmaster general issued orders to-day barring the mails against the following firms in Chicago: The Fidelity Grain and Stock Exchange; Frank Wiggins & Co.; Andrews, Teevins & Co.; Mather Corn Company; S. Hauser & Co.; William Bood & Co.; H. F. Goodrich & Co.; Richard Fremont & Co.; J. W. Wrenn .. Co., and W. G. Preston & Co. The action is the result of an investigation by postoffice inspectors.

Conn Sells His Newspaper.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- Ex-Congressman S. G. Conn, of Indiana, to-day sold ers have no taxes to pay there. They also The stock of the company was quoted last the Washington Morning and Evening have cheap labor, and a tariff of \$2 per Times to Mr. Stilson Hutchins, of this city. | thousand would not anect affairs, in charge of the paper. The Times was established in 1894 as a co-operative enterprise by printers, but early passed into the hands of Mr. Conn, who had retired from Congress.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15,-The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: John H. Rogers, district judge for the Western district of Arkansas; William B. Childers. attorney for the United States for the Territory of New Mexico: Charles Nott. of New York, to be chief justice of the Court of Claims; John E. Garland, to be district judge for the district of South Dakota: Benjamin F. Kimberly, to be receiver of public moneys at Denver.

Bonds Offered for Sale. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15,-The secretary

of the treasury to-day announced that sealed proposals for the purchase of \$2,-780,000 first mortagge bonds of the Central Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific railroads, now constituting a part of the sinking fund of the Central Pacific Railroad, will be received at the Treasury Department office of the secretary until 12 o'clock noon on the 21st day of December, 1856. The bonds will be sold with all interest accrued and unpaid thereon.

General Notes.

To-day's treasury statement: Available cash balance, \$225,044,627; gold reserve, \$133,-

J. S. Scofield, of Albuquerque, N. M., has been appointed by the controller of the currency receiver of the Union National Bank

MUNICIPAL SCANDAL

City Clerk of Minneapolis a Fugitive, and Charged with Bribery.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 15 .- Minneapolis is apparently on the brink of a municipal scandal sensation. The announcement that a warrant is out for the arrest of City Clerk Charles F. Haney, and that Haney is on his way to Mexico by devious routes, was received with astonishment, The charge is bribery in connection with city fuel contracts. Hancy was expected to go to Mexico Jan. 1, having been ordered by his physician. He left very suddenly last Friday night, and, although the local authorities have made every effort to arrest him before he crosses the border, they have not yet succeeded. The grand jury is now in session, and is investigating a number of aldermen charged with boodling in paving, sewer and other contracts. It has leaked out that at least two indictments have been found, and some thirty others are promised. The evidence has been gathered by Chicago detectives under the direction of certain members of the Good Citizenship League. Among the charges made is one that the ballot boxes in the Eleventn ward were tampered with to secure the an alderman favorable to the The contest over this seat is Wool Growers Association at its last meetelection of an alderman favorable to the

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PROTECTION DEMANDED

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LUMBERMEN'S CONVENTION.

Congress Requested to Put Lumber on the Dutiable List in the Bill Now Being Prepared.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.-Pursuant to a call issued by J. E. Defbaugh, publisher of The Timberman, and W. B. Judson, publisher of The Lumberman, 150 delegates, representing twenty-seven States, were assembled here this morning when the national convention of lumber interests was opened. Previous to perfecting a temporary organization Messrs. Judson and Defbaugh made elaborate addresses, explaining the purpose of the convention, the requests for \$50,038,052, of which \$27,821,053 was free of the call and the present condition of the duty. The loss in imports of merchandise lumber business. Both had prepared elaborate staetments with statistics on the lumber trade. They appealed to the delegates from the Southern States, which section was largely represented. Most of the silver during the month aggregated \$4,974 .- Southern delegates have been free-traders, but in responding to the welcome addresses of Judson and Defbaugh these delegates insisted that if there is to be a protective tariff, that lumber should not be discriminated against, and that they would do all they could to secure a tariff on lumber. They stated that all other articles used in connection with lumber in all sorts of construction were protected and that the lumber trade was now so depressed as to require relief. A temporary organization was perfected, with J. A. Freeman as chairman and J. E. Defbaugh and W. B. Judson as secretaries.

Mr. Freeman made a vigorous speech against the tariff of 1894 as discriminating against lumber and urged the convention to take such action as would secure just treatment to the lumber interest in the tariff bill to be enacted by the coming Congress. Secretary Defbaugh read many letters from lumbermen who could not be present, but who pledged their co-operation in any action the convention might take to secure a tariff on lumber. Messrs. Ramsey, of Texas; Lamb, of Iowa; Forseeman, of Pennsylvania; Call, of Alabama, and Farn, of Virginia, were appointed a committee on permanent organ-

Silas W. Gardner, of Iowa, was then in-troduced and made a red-hot protection speech, in the course of which he said: I am here as an advocate of the proposttion that when lumber was placed on the free list while all other manufactured products were made dutiable, the grossest and rankest sort of injustice and discrimination was enacted against the largest manufacturing industry in the United States; the industry that employs the most labor and pays out the most money for wages, and think, too, that I am safe in saying that including the return traffic, food and supplies consumed by lumbermen and their employes and families our industry furnishes to the railroads of this country nore tonnage and more revenue than any others, and also that while this great injury was done to our business the United States treasury was deprived of a large amount of much-needed revenue. I am here to advocate that a petition-a grand petition-representing the lumber interests of the entire country be sent up to Congress asking that some reparation be made for the incalculable damage that has been done to our business. We should petition first that a duty of at least \$1 a thousand feet be laid on all rough lumber and timber imported into this country, and second, that on all dressed or made lumber an additional \$1 a thousand feet be imposed. A general discussion followed, participated in by Mr. Simmons, of New York: H. S. White, of West Virginia; Congress-man Dorr, of West Virginia; D. F. Nelson W. Carol & Co.; David Vanwinkle; Damjan, of Minneapolis; George S. Holt, of Chicago, and others, who united in favoring a tariff on lumber of \$2 per thousand. Mr. A. G. Foster, of Tacoma, spoke at length on the Canadian lumber being shipped in British ships to American ports at \$2 per thousand, while Americans are compelled to pay from \$3.50 to \$4 per thousand. The Canadian government takes back the land after the timber is taken off of it and the lumber dealthousand would not affect them in the mar-Indian ers' Association, spoke in favor of a tariff

of \$2 per thousand, and held that it would not affect the price to the consumers. Mr. Werner, of St. Louis, gave elaborate statistics of the tariff duties of France and Germany, and favored an American tariff of from \$3 to \$4 per thousand. The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: President, C. W. Goodrear, of Buffalo; vice presidents, H. Clay Funis, of Maryland, and E. F. Skinner, of Florida: secretary, C. W. Wells, of Illinois, The committee recommended the appointof a committee on ways and neans to represent the lumbermen before Congress at Washington, and to have general charge of the interest of the organization. After the unanimous adoption of the report on permanent organization, Temporary Chairman F. A. Freeman, Millville, Ark., appointed a committee to escort the permanent president, Mr. Goodyear, to the platform. Mr. Goodyear spoke at length on the protection accorded iron and other industries and the discrimination against lumber, the largest of American industries. He urged all to be at Washing-

ton this winter, and also next winter, At the afternoon session resolutions were dopted as follows: Whereas. The placing of lumber on the free list by the existing tariff law not only promotes ruinous competition on lumber from Canadian mills, but discriminates against lumber as compared with other manufacturers; therefore, be it . "Resolved, That this convention, representing the entire lumber industry of the United States in all lines, respectfully pe-

titions Congress to place lumber on "Resolved, That each lumber dealer the United States be urged to furnish to the senators of his State and to the member of Congress from his district full information in relation to the needs and condition of the lumber industry, to the end that they can consistently assist in the passage of this measure.

Resolved. That this convention recognizes the fact that unjust discrimination prevails in some countries in South Amerca and elsewhere as against American lumber, and that we are entirely opposed to such unjust discrimination and we invoke the aid of the United States Congress for the purpose of removing the same, either by reciprocity or otherwise A resolution was adopted authorizing the president to call the next meeting, fixing time and place. Mr. G. W. Hotchkiss, of Chicago, by general request, gave an animated talk about the vanue of the lumber interest, the effect of importations of lumber from Canada and the changed conditions of the lumber business. The conven-

tion then adjourned sine die.

Wool Growers to Meet To-Day. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15,-Members of the National Wool Growers' Association. of which Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, is president, and W. G. Markham, of Avon. N. Y., is secretary, are to hold a meeting here beginning to-morrow to consider legislative matters pertaining to the interests of the wool grovers. Each State Wool Growers' Associatio is expected to send three delegates. The call for the meeting quotes from the memorial adopted at the rurmers' Congress, held at Indianapolis, last November, asking that the wool schedule of the Dingley bill be emended in various

particulars, favoring an early extra ses-

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD SELLING STOCK TO ITS EMPLOYES.

Application for Shares Received from 1,500 of Its Working Force-Solving the Strike Problem.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.-Illinois Central Railroad officials have before them the applications of 1,500 employes of that road who desire to purchase the company's stock, These applications are coming in at the rate of between 250 and 300 a month, and indicate a strong desire on the part of the workers. working force of the road to be in full harmony with the executive departments. The Illinois Central employs 22,000 men. night in the neighborhood of 93. The stock which Stuyvesant Fish purchases is the same as the stock offered to the employes. More than one-fourth of the employes of the company are now stockholders, and it is thought one-half will soon be

In the success of the plan of making the employes financially interested with the executives it is believed the company has taken a formal step in the direction of solving the strike problem and teaching the laboring classes the value of economy. Stuyvesant Fish, president of the company, is the author of the plan, which no other railroad in the world has yet adopted, although its success has been proved after months of experiment. Large manufacturing concerns and other corporate interests are addressing the Illinois Central for information as to how the scheme has worked and if it can be applied to other industries. The plan in detail is told by Mr. Fish in a letter which he has addressed to the officers and emp.oyes of the company. On the first day of each month the Illinois Central quotes to its employes, through the heads of their departments, a price at which their applications will be accepted for stock during that month. An employe is offered the privilege of subscribing for one share at a time, payable by installments in sums of \$5, or any multiple of \$5, on the completion of which the company will deliver to him a certificate of the share registered in his name on the books of the company. He can then, if he wishes, begin the purchase of another share on the installment plan. The certificate of stock is transferable on the company's books, and entitles the owner to such dividends as may be declared by the board of directors and to a vote in the election of the members of the board. Any officer or employe of the company making partment in which he is employed.

payments on this plan will be entitled to receive interest on his deposits at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum during the time he is paying for his share of stock, provided he does not allow twelve consecutive months to elapse without making any payment. After payments are begun on this plan, any officer or employe wno wishes to discontinue them can have his money returned to him with accrued interest by making application to the head of the de-The installment plan of purchase of stock does not preclude the buying of shares for cash. An employe who has not already an outstanding application for stock on the installment plan, which is not fully paid for, can in any given month make application for a share of stock for cash at the crown upon her brow. Now she was comprice quoted to employes for that month. and he can in the same month, if he deing to thank her benefactor and solicit repetition of his noble deeds. The shock sires, make application for another share almost struck Thurber dumb, but, sumon the installment plan. Employes who wish to purchase more than one share for moning all his courage, he sought the eash are directed to address Vice President President and made known the portentous Welling at Chicago, who will obtain from the New York office a price at which the stock can be purchased. The employe who accepts the plan and starts to purchase his first share has three applications to fill out. These are given to him by his immediate superior officer. Each applica-

tion is the same, but one is to be kept by

the applicant, one to be sent to Vice Pres-

ident Welling, and one to the paymaster of

applicants for stock the company receives out of the first payment, if the stock is at 93, the sum of \$465,000. For the use of this

the road or assistant paymaster.

pleted it pays the investors 4 per cent. per annum, which is as good a rate of interest investment in a more tangible form than the latter institutions

The first effort to make the plan a suc cess was made three years ago, when all railroad stocks were experiencing their first depression of the hard times. Many employes were at that time afraid to invest in such stocks, and subsequently the bad times kept them from making purchases. The A. R. U. strike of 1894 had also an unfavorable effect on the plan, but President Fish and the other officials kept pressing it, and now, with a revival of business and a strong indication of better times, the company finds many applicants for stock and a warm desire on the part of its employes to financially co-operate with them. The applications come not alone from officials, but from the brakemen, firemen, engineers and switchmen. Vice President Harahan said: "We are having eminent success with the plan and believe it to be a great thing for the men

who wish to save money, while strengthening the company with its own force of Vice President Welling is out of the city. but his secretary, Mr. King, said: "The plan appears to be a happy solution of the question of how to make employes take a personal pride in the interests they represent, and I think induces them to take greater care of company property. The Chief Clerk Ross, of Mr. Harahan's office.

said: "I believe the Illinois Central is a stronger road for having adopted this system, and that its employes who are stockholders have been drawn closer to its interests than ever before. Applications are coming in very rapidly now, and eventually we will have a vast army of men who not only work for the Illinois Central, but who will be financially interested in protecting it.'

The plan is different from the division of profits annually, instituted by the Pills-burys of Minneapolis and the relief society of the Baltimore & Ohio road, but the principle is the same-making employes more interested in their work and the property the corporations by which they are employed.

THE PRESIDENT SHOCKED. Completely Upset by the News

Queen Lil's Intended Visit. Washington Letter in New York Sun. President Cleveland is the unhappiest man in Washington to-night. He is menaced by an unexpected enemy, who threatens to make unhappy the closing days of an administration that has not been altogether free from disturbing elements. For a week the President has been resting calmly in the enjoyment of the proud consciousness of four years of unremitting devotion to the interests of the American people. Happy in the knowledge of "official duty well performed," he was predisappear gracefully from the scene amid the plaudits of his countrymen, when this sudden blow has come upon his It is the irony of fate that the faithful Thurber should have been the medium through which the approaching calamity was made known. The blow fell at o'clock this morning. Thurber was reading the morning paper, when his eye came upon the startling announcement: Queen Liliuokalani on her way to Washington." The full force of the words did not strike the private secretary at once, It seized upon him gradually. He was smiling to think how Mrs. Dominis would upbraid the Republican leaders for their ungallant treatment of her, when slowly but surely, like the creeping of dumb ague, the full significance of the dusky Queen's coming enveloped him. Queen Lil in Washington! Why, that meant that she was coming to see her great and good friend, Grover Cleveland, the chivalric gentleman who had lifted her from the ground, where she had been thrown, metaphorically, by President Harrison in the closing days of his administration, and half replaced her on the throne with the royal

Secretary Olney was in consultation with the President at the time. He smiled grimly at his chief's painful discomfiture. and when accused of having been an accessory before the fact of the Queen's attempted restoration by a mutual friend, he promptly proved an alibi. He was not secretary of state, he pleaded, when that act of chivalry was performed. He was attorney general then, and the man who With at least 5,000 employes of the road applicants for stock the company receives out of the first payment, if the stock is at 33, the sum of \$465,000. For the use of this until the installment payments are com-

back for a moment while he said something under his breath to the watchful Thurber which sounded like "paramount." Promptly the private secretary determined to tele-graph to Georgia for James H. Blount to come to Washington when Liliuokalani does to entertain her and stand between her and her good friend, the President. While Thurber was coming to this decision the President was deeply thinking. After a moment he turned and said to Mr. Olney: "Mr. secretary, it is true that you were not directly concerned in our little 'drama of three years ago,' but as attorney gen-eral you advised its legality and you must not flinch now. You must help me bear this burden or assist me to flee from it The secretary of state is a man of bull-dog nerve, and he promptly advised against such a cowardly course as flight. What harm could the lady do, he asked. She was undoubtedly coming only to pay her respects to her dear good friend in the White House and thank him in person for cham-pioning of her cause and taking her to his official bosom. These assurances momentarily calmed the President, but later he fell into the nervous state that followed Thurber's announcement. The name of Liljoukalani seemed to make him faint and dizzy. He remembered all the kind and fervent words of friendship and devotion that he had breathed to her through "Paramount" Blount, "Nonparamount" Willis, and by pen and telegraph. It all came back is not divided into common and preferred. That which Stuyvesent Fish purchases is it is to their direct interest to make the standing before him with tears of thankulness in her big soft eyes, and pleadings for further proofs of devotion on her lips. The vision was too much for him. His resolution was taken in a moment. "Thurber," he said, "I must leave Washington when she comes, and you and Olney must provide an excuse.

A few moments' reflection and consultation and the plans for instant flight on the first sign of Liliuokalani's approach was made. Telegrams were sent flying to 'Fighting Bob" Evans, commander of the battle ship Indiana, and Dr. O'Reilly, the President's physician, in New York, The telephone was used to consult the naval officer in charge of the Lighthouse Bureau and in an hour the itinerary was complete. The President, accompanied by Captain Evans, Captain Lamberton, of the Fifth lighthouse district, and Dr. O'Reilly will leave here late on Saturday night or Sunday morning, by rail, for Georgetown, S. C., where they will be met by a lighthouse tender, probably the Wisteria, and taken down Winyan bay to a clubhouse, where the party will be the guests of General Alexander. This is the same club which entertained the President and party about two years ago and the recollection of the sport had at that time decided the President in its favor for his present outing. The President will remain at the clubhouse until Liliuokalani has left Washington, or until he is officially informed that the efforts now being made to induce her to abandon her Washington visit have been successful.

two Crittenden brothers, outlaws at Wag-oner, I. T., was himself shot and killed at Claremont, I. T., Monday night while creating a disturbance. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For

Ed Reed, who one year ago killed the

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